Furniture Factory, 14th and B.

Storage Warehouse, 22d and M. Mattress and Couch Factory, 1210-f2 D st.

# Brass Bed



The contract we made in order to get these brass beds put us on the same basis with the "jobbers." We can sell brass beds all through this southern section at the price that competes with the other wholesalers supplying their trade at WHOLESALE in the west.

Brass Bed.

Brass Bed.

Swell foot rail, heavy posts and fillings—a regular \$34 Bed— \$26.50

The same Bed, only having the gooseneck castings in foot rall. \$28.50

Brass Bed.

Brass Bed, 3 ft.

Brass Bed, all

A regular \$50 value, made with 2-inch posts—"T" ball construction; all sizes. In this sale \$39.50

and 4 ft.....\$25.00 \$20.00 \$

sizes ......\$48.00 \$41.50 Brass Bed, 3 ft.

Worth. Sale price.

Brass Bed, French style, with T ball joints and no rail knobs; all sizes. Sells

for \$30 regularly. In this \$22.50

You can see on what a basis we are selling to you—and readily understand why we should be on the third carload sold during this sale.

Unquestionably brass beds were never retailed at such prices before. The only difficulty we find is in getting them on the floors rapidly

Here's the price result of the last ship-



All sizes in regular \$25 Brass Beds like he illustration. In this \$19.00



Brass Bed. Very heavy posts and fillings—a regular RD Red; all sizes. In \$27.50



Brass Bed. A Massive Brass Bed, French style, like the Hinstration, in all sizes—selfs regu-larly for \$40. In this \$32.50

Brass Bed, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft.

6 in.....\$35.00 \$29.35 Brass Bed, all

sizes ......\$40.00 \$32.50 and 3 it. 6 in. ..\$24.00 \$19.50

W. B. Moses & Sons, FSt., Cor. 11th. 

### WOMEN AND ORDERS.

### Americans on Whom English Honors Have Been Conferred.

From the New York Tribune. The number of women-especially Americoronation ceremony was a matter of much remark and has awakened interest in the subject of orders in general. The American who is entitled to wear the greatest number of orders is Mrs. George Cornwallis-West. She has been decorated with the Order of the Crown of India, the Royal Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The last-named honor she shares with a number of her sex-some of the better known being Baroness Burdett-Couts and Lady Chesham, who was one of the chief organizers of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital in South Africa, about Order of St. John is the oldest of the four English orders to which women are eligible. having been instituted in the twelfth cen-

The three others are the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, founded by Queen Vic-toria in 1862; the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, instituted to commemorate her assumption of the title of empress, and the Royal Red Cross, founded in 1883, to reward services rendered in nursing the sick and wounded of the imperial army. One of the latest recipients of the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, which has the sovereign as its head, was Lady Curzon, the insignia consisting of Queen Victoria's cipher in diamonds, pearls and turquoises, encircled by a border of pearls and surmounted by a tiny seweled and enameled crown attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon with

narrow white edge.

The decoration of the Order of Victoria and Albert, which is of four classes, con-sists (for the rst and second classes) of a medallion of the late queen and Prince Albert set in diamonds surmounted by a jeweled crown, the ribbon used being white moire. The third class has the medallion set in pearly instead of the medallion set in pearls instead of diamonds, and the fouth bears only an intertwined "V" and "A" in pearls. To this order belong the Empress of Germany, the Empress of Russia, the Queen of Roumania, the Queen of the Netherlands and many well-known wo-men of lower rank. The Queen of England is the only lady of the Order of the Garter.

The oldest of all orders instituted for women is that of the "Slaves of Virtue," founded in 1662, by Eleanore of Gonzagua, widow of Frederick III of Austria, "to encourage in the women of her court the sentiments of wisdom and piety." The Bavarian Order of Elizabeth, founded in 1708, and the Order of Queen Marie Louise, instituted in 1792, each had an exclusively charitable raison d'etre, and imposed hab-

its of kindness and helpfulness upon their royal members.
But perhaps the best known foreign order to which women are eligible is the French Order of the Legion d'Honneur, of which Rosa Bonheur was a member, as is also Mme. Dieulafoy, the well-known explorer, The number of women—especially Ameri-can women—wearing orders at the recent French government to appear in men's clothes. An interesting fact in connection with this order is that all wearing the little crimson ribbon are entit ed to a military salute, women as well as men.

### NOT SNAKES, BUT ANTS. The Naturalist's Visit to the American Denmark.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. You have peace of mind here in American Denmark that you cannot have in British and French possessions, for here you will find no snakes. The fer de lance, that which so much has been written. The crawling poison, that sneaking crime, does not exist for little Denmark. The mongoose has been introduced and he has effectually cleared every island of serpents, when the people have left him alone. He prefers snakes to any other diet, but the trouble is that when he has finished the snakes he keeps his appetite, and nothing then will do but hens. Hence, as it were, you find notices posted about the lower settlements offering rewards of five or ten cents, or some small matter, for each mongoose brought into headquarters. He has done his work well, and now he is to be killed

for it. Humanity is an ungrateful lot. Yet, if you miss the snakes you can have excitement with ants. They have nearly all varieties. There are the white ones that make nests of remarkable size, and get hemselves into the papers because they so large and active; there are the whitish ones that riddle the posts and beams of houses, so that some morning, while you are at breakfast, the whole concern comes tumbling about your ears, and is nothing but a dust fall at that; there is the "wiid Irishman," a black ant that is insultingly said to be "almost harmless;" there are the mi-croscopic critters that get into your bread and beans, and float about in your cocktails and coffee, and are altogether pervasive, and that when in multitudes are objected to on account of their acid flavor; and there are the "biting ants," that you put on with your pajamas and shirts, and that let you know where they are, so that you arise and say in company what you ought not, and fill the company with wonder—as to why you will not drink tea instead of other things. Of these ants the timber eaters are counted the worst, for it is so unpleasant to have the church fall down in the middle of a sermon,

and to have the grocery cave in just as the boy is wrapping up the prunes and the can-ned butter for your dinner.

A Physician's Views of the Typhoid Fever Cases.

MOST ARE IMPORTED

THAT IS, THEY WERE CONTRACT-ED OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Potomac Water Need Not Bear the Blame, Nor the Local Ice Supply.

"The typhoid fever cases in this city," said a prominent physician to a Star reporter this morning, "need not cause any serious general apprehension, as they have fortunately proved to have been in most cases of a mild type.

"With regard to their origin, as their number is unusual, I wish to say that I believe that the opinion expressed by patients and some of the profession that the cause of the outbreak at this time may be attributed to local causes is erroneous.

"I do not believe that our water is in any

better or worse condition this fall than it usually is, and I do not think that our typhoid cases necessarily entirely come from that source, as is sometimes ascribed. I believe that a great majority of our cases, if they could be accurately traced, would be shown to have had their inception at the seashore, mountains or in the country, and only their development occurred here after the usual period after the patients had returned to their homes in this city. "Apart from medical reasons, I base this belief upon the fact that in most of the large cities along the eastern seaboard they are at present, and have been more or less all summer, suffering from epidemics of typhoid. The same complaint which arises from Philadelphia and New York and other cities is such as to lead me to the conclusion that this year may be termed a 'ty-phoid year,' as frequently happens.

### Possibilities of Communication.

"Potomac water has enough sins visited upon it without imposing any which it does not deserve. The outbreak in this city reached its maximum at about a time when our residents were returning in great numbers from their vacations. While I am willing to drink Potomac water in Washington, I do not drink water nor eat ice while at the seashore or in the country in-

discriminately.
"Typhoid, however, is such an insidious disease that if a person took all of the precautions which may be suggested to safeguard him he would do little else during the day. As a partial list of precautions there would have to be eschewed milk, unboiled water, ice cream, soda water, ice, cream, butter, iced tea, high balls, and any food or drink in which the germs may lurk or be brought in contact with. Most of the male persuasion, I fancy, will continue to run the risk of catching any disease from typhoid to smallpox rather than give up the fasc!with a large percentage of alcohol, even if the water be living with typhoid germs. 'For instance, one of the worst epidemics in the country in recent years occurred in

a New England city, and was caused by a milkman rinsing his empty cans with the water taken from a well in his barnyard, which was found to be infected with the germs of typhoid. If the few drops of wamilkman rinsing his empty cans with the water taken from a well in his barnyard, which was found to be infected with the germs of typhoid. If the few drops of water remaining in an empty milk can, subsequently filled with milk, can spread the dispersons, it will be seen that the task of dodging the germ will make a person both agile and gray headed.

Mark of the main house, and was no longer a separate apartment in which whole sheep and oxen were roasted. Then the fireplace in the main hall underwent modifications and was increased in size to accommodate the dual purpose of cooking and heating. Simplicity was combined with massiveness, and granite was the material most used. The keystong of the arch often had the family coat-of-arms cut upon it. Some of best chertal most deferring and drafting, in both civil and electrical engineering; civil engineers, topographers, computers, superintendents of construction, law clerks, translators, kindergarten the stream of the main house, and was no longer and electrical engineering and drafting in both civil and electrical engineering civil engineers, topographers, computers, superintendents of construction. The construction of the main house, and was no longer and electrical engineering and electrical engineering civil engineers, topographers, computers, stranslators, kindergarten the first main house, and was no longer and electrical engineering and electrical e

other precautionary steps and then contract the disease in the most unexpected and unthought-of manner, as from eating water cress taken from an infected brook, or fresh edible raw vegetables which have een sprinkled with water which contains

### Washinton's Ice Supply Good. "Ice enters so largely into the every-day

life of the residents of cities that in one way or another it finds its way in liquid form into the stomach, although the patient congratulates himself that he does 'not drink ice water,' and runs no risk on that score. Ice supplied in country and seaside resorts is usually not only of a poor quality, but is largely taken from near-by polluted small streams and ponds, the latter very often stagnant during a good portion of the year. "The supply of ice furnished Washington. good in general terms, in that it is either manufactured here of clear artesian water or brought down from the fresh clear rivers very important point when it is considered ice is usually handled in the streets, public The ice consumed in Washington that comes from near-by ponds and streams is so little that it is not worthy of notice. As a commodity Maine ice is as good a quality of stored ice as can be furnished any city,

and it comes to us comparatively clean, while our manufactured ice is consumed as fast "The water supply of a city is usually directly attacked in the event of an epi-demic of typhoid, but I feel like making the same remark as regards the present epidemic and its relation to the Potomac water supply as was made by a city official in Philadelphia a few days past, when

taken to task for the quality of water from the Schuyikill river. He said:

With over 1,000,000 people drinking the Schuylkill water and only a few hundred cases of typhoid in the city, you will have to guess again as to the source of infection. Percentage of Cases and Population.

"With over 300,000 people drinking Potomac water the number of cases of typhoid in the city, while large, cannot be said to be alarmingly excessive, and I look for a very perceptible falling off in a few weeks. "It is, however, to be greatly regretted that our filtration plant is not completed, so that we could avail ourselves of its use this winter. While filtration will not completely eradicate typhoid, it has been proved in cities on the Ohio and Merrimac rivers, where plants have been long enough in operation to have accurate observations and comparisons made, that filtered water largely tends to diminish the disease. It will prove interesting after our plant has been in operation five years to compare results with the five years preceding its installation, and the day of its completion should be hastened as rapidly as possible. I make the prediction that cases of typhoid will be greatly lessened, and of those occurring it will be shown, as in the present instance, that many will come from outside contamination to be developed here, or are,

as we call them, 'Imported cases.' "I will tell you of an interesting instance of the vitality of the typhoid organism. A Pennsylvania town taking its water from a river suffered a very severe epidemic of typhoid. The source of the contamination could not be traced until it was decided to trace the outflow of a small mountain stream which disappeared in the side of the mountain. On the banks of the mountain stream a family had had typhoid during the preceding winter. Oil was thrown into this stream and subsequently discovered in the river water furnishing the city supply. The typhoid organisms from this family had lain dormant in the snow and ice all winter, entered the mountain torrent in the spring, passed through the mountain into the river below, and thus was the mysterious source of the epidemic discovered.

"This case Illustrates what might happen

to Washington from cases of typhoid miles up the Potomac, and the filtration plant will tend largely to purify our water sup-ply, as all cities having a good one can show a marked decrease in cases of this tenacious disease."

### Couldn't Have Both.

"You haven't any fire extinguishing apparatus in this town, have you?" asked the dry goods drummer.

"No," said the village merchant, who was looking over his line of samples. "We had to choose between fire extinguishers and a band concert every Saturday night, and we matic fever, from diabetes and from suitors had to have the concerts."

TRADITIONS WHICH CLUSTER ROUND THE LOGS AND ANDIRONS

Return of Modern Architecture to the Hospitable Fireplaces of Colonial Times.

From the New York Evening Post.

The fire on the hearth is one of the oldest of human institutions, and has become symbolic of the traditions and associations which are dearest to the heart of man. The primitive family gathered about the single hearthstone of the rude hut, and legends were told; the history of the race was preserved, while the unity of the family strengthened, and the good fellowship of the community was kept alive. To the modern the thought of the open fire has a twofold happiness of suggestion; of genial companionship when the hearth is shared with others, and of absorbed waking dreams when he sits alone.

Certain it is that by no other means indoors can the illusion of being in the presence of nature be so potently preserved as in watching the fire, and listening to the moaning and cracking of the logs, driven by nature's most capricious handmaiden to the final silence of "ashes to ashes."

### Evolution of the Fireplace.

After centuries of improvement in the way of heating houses, down through the time of the stove, the built-in range, steam, gas and electricity-the open fireplace has come back into favor as a prominent part of the decorative architecture of modern houses. Even where comfort is supplied by the steam radiator in one corner of the room the instinct for the picturesque is satisfied by the often elaborately tiled and manteled fireplace built in the wall. In spite of the fact that the open fire-

place is one of the most ancient devices in history, the upright flue for carrying off smoke is a comparatively recent invention.

The original form was a large stone in the center of the hut, later the hall-on which the logs were burned, the smoke passing out of a hole in the roof immediately overhead. Soon the stone was raised above the level of the floor, to escape the above the level of the floor, to escape the strong and constant draft from under the door. Later, a central flue was brought down from a hole in the roof, to within a safe distance from the flames. The black cellings of some ancient raftered "hails" are due to this primitive way of carriving off are due to this primitive way of carriyng off the smoke. As late as the middle of the nineteenth century some of the Irish peas-ants still lived in huts with the hole in the roof as described. The College Hall in Westminster School had one of these raised hearthstones in the middle of the hall until recent times. About the earliest mention of recent times. a fireplace built in the wall, with upright flue, is in an account of a house in the old town of Cluny, France, in the twelfth century. An illustration shows low windows containing small leaded panes of glass, dia-mond shaped, set in swinging sashes, above the deep window seats on either side of the By this arrangement the family hearth. could look out on the highway while enjoy-ing the warmth of the fire.

### Comfort of the Fireside.

Another fashion for the comfort of the fireside was an arrangement of screens, so nating high ball and other stimulating summer mixtures which contain a little ice, a little water and a little red liquid within this strategies of screens, so with a little water and a little red liquid within this strategies. within this inclosure, protected from draughts, the family sat about in the long winter evenings, telling and listening to tales of ancient valor and wonder. In the thirteenth century the kitchen became a part of the main house, and was no longer the fireplaces in the baronial halls of the middle ages were thirty feet long and ten young men to promising berths. This is As late as the sixteenth century the fire-

As late as the sixteenin century the interplace built in the wall and having an "upright flue" was a novelty and occasioned surprise. In an account of Bolton Hall Leland says: "One thynge I muche notyd in the hands of Bolton, how chimneys were conveyed by tunnels made on the syds of the walls betwyxt the lights in the hawle, and by this mean, and by no covers is the smoke of the harthe in the hawle wonder strangely conveyed."

### In Elizabeth's Time.

Although so long in being invented, they became very popular when once introduced. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth they were so highly appreciated that accounts are found of apologies from a host when he could not supply all his guests with rooms containing them, and the ladles were often accommodated in neighboring houses where this luxury could be given them. The limitations of the knowledge of the

arrangement of draughts made some places near the fire more desirable than others, and an old book contains an account of a gift by Henry VIII of the revenues of a convent he had confiscated to a person who placed a chair for him "commodiously before the fire and out of all draughts." In 1797 Count Rumford, who wrote much on the subject of sanitary fireplaces, says

in one of his books: "I never view from a distance as I come into town this black cloud which hangs over London without wishing to compute the immense number of chaldrons of coals of which it is composed; for could this be ascertained I am persuaded so striking a fact would awaken the curiosity and excite the astonishment of all ranks of the inhabitants, and perhaps turn their minds to an object of economy to which they have hitherto paid little attention." In spite of many modern designs of elab-orate accessories to the old forms of mantel

and side jambs the more simple the fireplace is kept the more artistic is the effect achieved.

### JUDGE DURAND BETTER. He Will Remain on Democratic Ticket

in Michigan. A dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich. yesterday says: Despite the paralytic stroke which he suffered a week ago and from which he is now slowly recovering, Judge George H. Durand of Flint will remain the democratic candidate for governor and will head his party's ticket in the fall campaign.

This decision was arrived at this after noon at a special meeting of the demo-cratic state central committee here. L. T. Durand, the judge's brother, appeared before the committee and made a detailed statement of his brother's condition. He said that the judge's family had left it to him to decide whether or not the judge's name should be left on the ticket. All things considered, Mr. Durand said, he did not feel like requesting that the name be taken off. He left the matter to the committee to act on as they thought best after hearing of Judge Durand's condition. After a short secret session the com-mittee adopted resolutions declaring that Judge Durand's name should be left at the head of the ticket, in view of the pres-ent encouragement for his speedy recov-ery. The format address accepting the nomination which Judge Durand was to have read to the committee here today, was read this afternoon by his brother, it having been written before the judge it having was stricken,

### Where Alcohol Fails to Preserve. From Beverages.

Experience of recent years has taught the big insurance companies that mortality among those connected with the supply of liquors is enormous. Brewers, for example, dle about 50 per cent faster than the average man who works at a regular calling. Brewers, contrary to the general impression, die extensively from alcoholism, while gout is an enemy which makes itself sore-ly felt in this occupation. Brewers are also more than ordinarily subject to diabetes, liver diseases and Bright's disease. The general mortality among saloonkeepers is just twice as high as the average, and sa-loonkeepers die from alcoholism just as fast as do the average of men of other occupations, six and one-half times as fast from diseases of the liver, six times as fast from gout and more than double as fast from diseases of the urinary system, from rheu-

# HISTORYOF THE HEARTH MANY VACANT PLACES

Uncle Sam Scouring Country for Bright Young Men.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN

STENOGRAPHERS AND ENGIN-EERS IN GREAT DEMAND.

Age of Specialties Even in Government Employ - Civil Service Examinations.

(Copyright, 1902, by John Elfreth Watkins, Jr.) Written for The Evening Star.

Young man, have you any specialty? If so Uncle Sam probably needs you and

has a good opening salary to offer you. Yesterday I called at the government's big employment agency and asked the officials there to tell me the qualifications which will best guarantee success in this autumn's civil service examinations to be held in 156 cities, including two each in Porto Rico and Hawaii. I was told that this year's race for office would be the greatest on record, both in the number of goals to be won and in the variety of contestants to be entered.

This fall the eligible registers of the civil service commission are depleted for the first time in years. Between June 15 and July 15 more than 4,500 appointments were made from these lists. This, of course, means that all former records have been far eclipsed. Every department of the big government mill has hung out the sign "Help wanted," and the most hopeful sign of the times is that in the vast majority of examinations state quotas, hitherto the bugbear of the office hungry, are to be ignored. In other words, the fact that your state has long ago received its full share of appointments need be no damper on your hopes in the vast majority of examinations Fifty-one different kinds of offices are to

be contested for through this regular examination. Even then a sufficiency of eligibles will not be obtained and special examinations will have to be held throughout the coming year. In fact, the long list of eligibles made up as the result of the last regular contest became so soon depleted as the result of appointment that 830 special examinations had to be held within the two months following. Some of these fifty-one examinations will lead thousands, others hundreds, to office.

The supply of men stenographers and typewriters is so far below the demand this year that state quotas must be disregarded even in their examinations. In fact, the eligible list of stenographers is so badly depleted that the civil service commission contemplates constituting a lower grade for the class. Young men can enter this through an examination much less difficult than that through which all government stenographers are now appointed.

### These Are Sure Things. Here are the specialists Uncle Sam most sorely needs this autumn: Assistant patent

vey alds, architectural draftsmen, structural steel draftsmen, draftsmen versed in heating and ventilation, topographic draftsmen, men qualified in both electrical enf-arms cut upon it. Some of best chances. The list is a long one and young men to promising berths. This is truly the age of speciaities in public as well as private institutions. As a high official of the commission put it, the young man who knows some one thing in which few other men are qualified will soon be in clover so far as Uncle Sam's big institu-tions are concerned. In fact, the only examinations out of the entire fifty-one which do not demand some specialty are those for apprentices, messenger boys, messengers, watchmen and classified laborers. Appointments through these will be made strictly with respect to the state quotas. All other examinations demand professional, scientific or technical training and experience If passed with a high average they will guarantee offices even to young men of the District of Columbia which has already received over sixteen times as many specialized appointments as it is entitled to One of this fall's best openings for the young man with technical training is the examination for assistant examiners in the patent office. Successful contestants will enter with a salary of \$1,200 a year and be in line of promotion, through re-exami-nation, all the way up to \$2,500 per annum. They will enter a great training school where men learn the inside of the patent business. A few years' experience therein thoroughly equips them for private practice as patent attorneys. in which profession the demand for these assistant examiners is great just now, because scores of incumbents have been tempted to private practice during these times of unusual commer-

cial prosperity.
Young men who have stood well in their college mathematics have splendid chances to become aids in the fast growing coast and geodetic survey. For the past two years Uncle Sam has been unable to obtain a sufficiency of good material for these of-fices, which offer wide travel as well as good prospects for promotion. He wants twenty-five young fellows of the proper caliber for this work immediately. unusual demand is the result of expansion, whose effects are just beginning to be realized by the national employment agency.

### A Hundred C. E.'s Wanted. A hundred young civil engineers will this

fall get a good start under the government as a result of the beginning of the gigantic public irrigation work in the southwest. The great increase of work under the last river and harbor bill will also raise the demand for civil engineers. When Congress recently appropriated for

220 new public buildings it opened the doors of office to hundreds of young men qualifled in the various branches of architecture and construction.

Young lawyers will be interested to know that this fall the government will adver-tise for them for the first time in years. They will be examined for positions as law clerks, the entrance salary for which will probably be increased from \$900 to \$1,200 a year. The demands for the government barrister are growing annually, and Uncle Sam now realizes that much expense in reau of each department a bright legal mind which can sift all knotty problems passing through the mill. The legal mind is more and more needed in all government work from day to day, and the lawyer seems to enjoy more rapid promotion than any other specialist. Men and women well versed in both Span-

ish and English are in great demand. Un-cle Sam needs them badly as translators to work both in the home departments and in the federal institutions being scattered widely among our insular possessions. Their tasks will be responsible, inasmuch as they are to be the mouthpieces through which we are to talk to our new wards. Not only Spanish, but Tagalog, is a qualification for translators. One versed in the Philippine tongue lately commenced his government career at \$1,200 a year.

### Most Tempting Plums. Perhaps the most tempting plums to be plucked through the autumn civil service

examinations are the offices to be opened to many so-called department assistants in the Philippine service. Their grade is very similar to that which England has adopted for her East Indian service.

Any young men who have taken an advanced course of study may qualify through the preliminary examinations. The applicant will find on the program many branches of learning. He who qualifies in the work will receive the highest entrance the work will receive the highest entrance salary. In the last regular examinations held for this grade a young man who passed in seven studies was offered \$1,200, but refused. Then Uncle Sam raised it to \$1,500, but that was sneered at. Finally he was tempted with \$1,800 and yielded. This

## I anchurenb & Dro Lansburgh

## Table Linens.

This is the housekeeper's opportunity to replenish her linen closet, as the prices are exceptionally favorable. These prices are

25% less than regular prices. 60-inch Pure Linen Half-bleached Irish Table Linen, per 40C.

64-Inch Pure Linen, Half-bleached Irish Table Linen, per 50c.

72-inch Pure Linen, extra fine quality, full bleached, Irish Satin Damask, per yard......\$1.00 20-inch Napkins to match, per doz...... \$2.50 24-inch Napkins to match, per doz ...... \$3.50

### New Arrivals in Fall Dress Goods.

The time is ripe to prepare the children with their FALL SCHOOL DRESSES.

All-wool Cheviots, in red, gray, tan and blue; instead of 50c., we will offer them at, per yard... A vast collection of Cheviots, Homespuns, Tricors, Navy Blue Serge. We will offer these at...

Navy Blue Brilliantine, beau-tifully lustered; an excellent ma-terial for school dresses.

Granites, Whipcords and Chev-tots, in wide range of colors, 40 to 45 inches wide; regularly 69c., 49C.

The Well-Known Brands of Sheets and Pillow Cases

At Prices That Are a Revelation. Mohawk Valley Mills Mohawk Valley Mills SHEETS. CASES.

1½x2½ yards, 37½c. each, regularly 45c. 1½x2½ yards, 40c. each, regularly 50c. 2 x2½ yards, 45c. each, regularly 55c. 2½x2½ yards, 49c. each, regularly 65c. 2½x2½ yards, 54c. each, regularly 65c. 42x36 inches, 11%c. each, regularly 14c. 45x36 inches, 121/2c. each, regularly 15c. 50x36 inches, 14c. each, regularly 16c. 54x36 inches, 15c. each, regularly 18c.

# New Fall Broadcloth.

98c. for \$1.25 All-wool 52-inch Lustrous Broadcloth; closely woven; warranted to wear smooth; we have this cloth in 50 different shades; instead of \$1.25 per yard, 98c.

\$1.69 for \$2.25 English Kersey, 56 inches; a firm, heavy, dust-resisting cloth, that requires no lining; in navy and black only; instead of \$2.25 per yard, \$1.69.

# Lansburgh & Bro.,

420 to 426 7th St., 417 to 425 8th St. 

but illustrates the demand in the public service for young men with knowledge. The purpose of the system is to obtain a large number of well-educated, bright, keen young fellows, who are willing to enter the permanent Philippine service and work their way up. There is no fixed salary, but those who enter with the poorest examination marks never receive less than

\$1.200 to begin with. Uncle Sam is convinced that he misses many a good man, just patterned for his needs, through the public's ignorance of the modus operandi of civil service examination. The average applicant for examina-tion appears not to have decided on the position for which he desires to compete. He simply wishes to take "the civil service examination." Inasmuch as over 500 different forms of examination, regular and special, are now given in a year this request is a trifle indefinite. The commismanual of examinations, which costs him This generally forms the basis of selection which, after a volume of correspondence, is eventually expressed in definite terms. Then the proper application blank is sent to the applicant

### Attempts to Bribe.

The application blank when returned is received in the "application room." Here it is carefully reviewed, and in many cases It has to be returned because of improper or insufficient information. If it is found acceptable a card of authority, to be eventually presented to the examiners, is mailed to the prospective government employe. This card is the ticket of admission to the local examination room.

All examination questions are prepared in Washington, and the papers containing them are packed in envelopes, sealed in wax with the great seal of the commission and locked away in the "question room." Previous to the examination the only persons who know what questions are to be asked are the chief of the examination di-vision, the clerk in charge of the question room and the shipping clerk who places the seal on the envelope containing the papers. There never was a known case of disclosure within the Washington office, although one official was visited by a man who offered a bribe of \$100 for advance information and another was put in a position to make \$25 for such dishonesty. ago a Colorado lawyer who desired his son appointed stated that he would pay generusly for any extra effort a certain official of the commission might make in his favor. All such applicants are immediately placed on a blacklist of persons ineligible for examination, and flagrant cases are reported to the Department of Justice for prosecu-

sealed questions are mailed to the examin-ing boards in the various cities. They must be held until the first day of the contest, and then the seal must be broken in the presence of the board and of the contestants. The commission detected one case where the seal was broken by a local United States officer in whose safe the questions were held awaiting the examination date. This official, although a presidential ap-pointee, was immediately removed from of-fice and the case was turned over to the Attorney General.

Whenever there is the slightest suspicion of a seal having been tampered with the prepared examination is canceled and anther full set of questions substituted With the lists of questions sent to examiners are always shipped from Washington blanks and paper on which the contestants must write their answers. In fact, they cannot do incidental ciphering on any but the official paper. The sheets of paper is-sued are carefully counted and every scrap must be returned with the questions under seal. In fact, this paper is guarded as closely as that upon which Uncle Sam prints his paper money, and if a fraction of a sheet goes astray an official investigation is always ordered. The Washington of-fice issues a shipping bill showing the ex-act number of sheets issued to each examining board, and even a crumpled sheet must be straightened out or, if necessary, repaired and returned in the sealed en-

### Where Fates Are Sealed. The written answers having been return-

ed with the questions, the seals protecting them are broken in the "question room." Here the paper account of each examining board is checked up, and if it balances the questions and answers are sent to the "issue room." From here they are distributed among the examiners, each of whom has his specialty. The examiner af-fixes his mark to the answers coming under his jurisdiction, and finally all of the answers of one applicant go to the "averaging room." where the general average of the applicant is estimated and affixed. In this room the fate of the contestant is sealed.
The names of contestants are never af

The names of contestants are never affixed to their examination papers, but each is given a number which distinguishes him. The same number is placed upon an envelope, inside of which he places his name and address. He seals the envelope in the examination room, and it is sent with examination room, and it is sent with others in a separate package, also under wax seal, to the Washington office. These envelopes are held by a clerk in the "averaging room." As soon as a general average is marked the envelope whose number corresponds with that of the papers is unsealed and the applicant's name is finally disclosed. This disclosure is never made until after the general average has been worked out for the last time. A formal notice stating the average is then sent to

placed on the eligible register, his rank on this list depending upon his rating.
Such is the complicated system by which the sheep will be separated from the goats JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, JR.

HUNGARY DISCLAIMS FLAG. Had Nothting to Do With Sending

Emblem to Magyars. A dispatch from Vienna yesterday says: An official note issued today announces that the Hungarian government disclaims any connection with the recent presentation of an Hungarian flag to the United Hungarian Societies of New York. It is pointed out that the flag was provided by the National Union, a private society, and that its cos

### was raised by public subscription. The New York Tribune says: The Hungarian flag referred to arrived

here on August 30 on the steamer Statendam, from Rotterdam, in charge of Joseph Zseni and a delegation of Hungarians. Various Slavonic societies of New York, when the coming of the flag was first announced met and denounced the action of those wh sent it, asserting that the sending of the garlans to forget the benefits they have re garlans to forget the benefits they have a ceived in this country and to keep up alle-giance to the country they had left. It was also asserted that the Hungarian govern-ment was behind the scheme, and that on of its purposes was to get Hungarians who have made fortunes here to return to Hun-gary and spend their money in that coun-try. Anthony F. Ambrose, president of the National Slavonic Society, claiming to rep-resent 70,000 Hungarians, was among those

who denounced the sending of the flag Other representative Hungarians of this city did not agree with Mr. Ambrose, Mr. Zseni was met at quarantine by a tug, of board of which were fifty members of Hun garian societies, and the flag on September was formally presented to the Hungarian societies, with much ceremony, at the Grand Central Palace, after the singing of "The Star Spangied Banner." The flag bore the

following inscription:
"Be loyal to your fatherland, oh Mag-Mr. Zseni, in the presentation speech, said; "This flag has no political significance whatever. It is intended to express noth-

ing else but appreciation of the goodwill of he United States." The flag is to be taken to Bridgeport.
Conn., the headquarters of the Hungarian Sick Benevolent Societies' Federation, which has been celebrating its tenth anniversary.
In view of the feeling aroused by the presentation of the flag, and with the view of learning the facts in the case. Acting Secret. learning the facts in the case, Acting Secretary Adee of the State Department instructed Mr. McCormick, the United States

whom came the flag. Mr. Adee's action was not in the nature of a complaint, but merely to ascertain the facts. ASSAULTED THE EDITOR. Representative Blackburn Resents Reference to His Fiancee.

A special to the New York World from

ambassador at Vienna, to ascertain from

Raleigh, N. C., yesterday says: Representative Blackburn figured in a lively fist fight in Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, today. Editor Fred Merritt of the Asheville Citizen published the following: "A northern paper prints a sensational story to the effect that the fiancee of Congressman E. Spencer Blackburn declares that their wedding is conditional upon his re-election to Congress. If that is true then there'll be no wedding, unless the 'drummer boy' chooses another bride." When Editor Merritt entered the hotel Representative Blackburn, who had for hours been watching for him, jumped at

him and struck him several blows in the face. A scene of wild confusion followed Many ladies ran from the lobby, while mer rushed forward to stop Blackburn. One of the first to take hold of him was an Als bama gentleman, who scarcely touched the infuriated representative before he was knocked down by H. C. Cowles, a leading republican, who called for "fair play."

Senator Pritchard, who was a few feet away, stepped forward and said: "No one must interfere with Blackburn while he is resenting an insult, not only to himself, but resenting an insult, not only to himself, bu to the congressman's intended bride." Merritt was at last led away, looking a if he had met Jeffries.

Maori Women. From the Chicago News.

form of salutation and when two friend meet they hold each other by their hands bend their heads until their poses touch and then rub them gently from side

Maori women of New Zealand know noth-ing about kissing. Nose-rubbing is their

side. This form of greeting is not con to the women, but is practiced by the re they seldom meet without rubbing no In times of lamentation the Maori wo In times of lamentation the Maori wo will sit for hours with their noses touch and moan for the loss of some chief withey have in all probability never a The loss of a brother or friend is eno to start them off for days, all moaning howling pitcously. They are essentiall sympathetic race, and the sorrows of